

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

- Dr. Joseph H. Moore, Assistant Astronomer Lick Observatory—Thursday, March 18th, and Saturday, March 20th. Subject, "Periodic Variable Stars."
- Dr. George E. Hale, Director Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory—Saturday, March 27th. Subject, "Solar Vortices and Magnetic Fields."
- Dr. R. G. AITKEN, Astronomer Lick Observatory—Tuesday, March 30th; subject, "Comets." Thursday, April 1st; subject, "Visual and Spectroscopic Binary Stars."

R. T. CRAWFORD.

## RESIGNATION OF ASTRONOMER PERRINE.

Dr. Charles Dillon Perrine, of the Lick Observatory staff, has been appointed Director of the Argentine National Observatory at Cordoba, in succession to the late Dr. Thome. Dr. Perrine left Mount Hamilton on March 29th, en route to Cordoba.

Dr. Perrine's astronomical career has been a remarkable one in many particulars. Prevented by circumstances from securing an academic education, he nevertheless looked forward to engaging in astronomical work. Resigning an important commercial position in 1803, he came to the Lick Observatory in the capacity of Secretary, with the fixed purpose of devoting his spare time to the study of astronomical and related subjects, by way of preparation for later observatory duties. In 1895 his title was changed to Secretary and Assistant Astronomer. He was appointed Astronomer in the Lick Observatory in 1905. His first successes, the discovery of thirteen comets (1895 to 1900), were made as a result of systematic searches undertaken outside of his assigned duties. Dr. Perrine was awarded the Lalande Prize of the Paris Academy of Sciences in 1897, and the gold medal of the Mexican Astronomical Society in 1905. He was elected Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1904. He received the degree of Doctor of Sciences from Santa Clara College in 1905.

The writer recognizes with pleasure that Dr. Perrine's contributions to our knowledge of comets, of satellites, of solar eclipse phenomena, of nebulæ and star clusters, of solar

parallax, etc., are important factors in the history of the Lick Observatory. He regrets,—giving expression to only one of many feelings,—that he and Dr. Perrine, who have observed three eclipses together, will probably not be able to observe a fourth eclipse in common again. It is a great satisfaction, however, to know that Dr. Perrine's experience and skill, acquired in the Lick Observatory, will be devoted to the development of astronomy in the southern hemisphere.

The sentiments of the Observatory community concerning the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Perrine were expressed through the presentation of a loving-cup.

W. W. CAMPBELL.